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The Christian Socialist

The Golden Rule Against the Rule of Gold

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Revolution In Eight Years

Thomas W. Lawson Resumes His Exposure of "Frenzied Finance" and Declares the People Must Arise Soon or Be Crushed by Tyranny

Sensational and Convincing Paper in Everybody's Magazine for October

Ere another eight years have misted into the "back yonder," the American Republic will have foreshown whether its proud towers are foundationed in granite or quicksand; whether its inspiring pinnacles are permanently nested in God's everlasting blue, or whether they are inevitably to be dumped among the moss-grown, slime-covered ruins of Rome.—Thomas W. Lawson.

Who could doubt, after reading his fascinating, thrilling and instructive articles in Everybody's Magazine a few years ago, that in spite of his bitter disappointment at the dullness of the mass of American people and his almost childish withdrawal from the fray, Thomas W. Lawson would be impelled by the spirit of battle, the depth of his knowledge of the evils of the "System," his love for fame, the fire of real patriotism and the burning of those remarkable figures of speech within him to [illegible] conflict and do valiant service in arousing the people and leading them to revolutionary warfare against the "System" whose foulness and blood guiltiness he so frightfully portrayed.

In Everybody's for October he "cuts loose" again in his most picturesque and forceful style. He now proposes to explain "The Remedy" which he refused to give eight years ago because the people seemed unready. And, judging by the October deliverance, the new series of articles bids fair to prove more startling, helpful and entertaining, even, than the famous one on "Frenzied Finance." And he and Everybody's record a solemn pledge to each other and to the public that, this time, there will be no halt in the stern battle against the "System" until they or it are dead. They say "until the American people are freed." God grant that this freedom may come within Lawson's life-time.

We reprint here some striking fragments of Lawson's article, hoping they will constrain our readers to buy the Magazine and read it entire. Then we feel sure you will follow Lawson's story from month to month; for whether he really has found "The Remedy" or not, he will certainly furnish much interesting food for thought and much excellent ammunition for our cause.

After a characteristic introduction, Mr. Lawson says:

The American people are oppressed, and their oppression is each year becoming more unbearable. This can not continue. There must be reform or there will be revolution. It should be unnecessary to go into the particulars. The following statement of facts will suffice:

1. The United States is the most prosperous nation on earth. To prove it, one has but to show that while there are nations so prosperous that their people are rich and happy, none has so great a natural base of prosperity as the United States. For instance, Germany—our closest prosperity competitor—is a mighty nation. The German people are rich and prosperous, and yearly growing richer and more prosperous. Yet Germany is only one-seventeenth the size of the United States and has less than one-twelfth of our natural base of prosperity. The story of the competitive possibilities of Germany and the United States is told in a sentence:

One square mile in Germany must furnish existence for three hundred and ten people—and as a matter of fact it does give them a splendid existence—while in this country one square mile is called upon to support only twenty-five people.

2. In the United States the very rich are few, comparatively few—the poor many. Ten thousand of the rich, just ninety-nine millions, nine hundred and ninety thousand of the last. The very few are continually growing richer and the many poorer.

3. The people know that the vast wealth of the few has been produced by the many, and that they, the people, have been parted from it by the few, who gave nothing of value in return.

4. The people believe they rule; they do, and they don't.

5. The people know that they would never, after having produced uncounted wealth, consciously allow the few to take it away from them without getting an equivalent.

6. The people know that the wealth which was theirs, and should now be theirs, is being used by the few to enslave the many.

They know this because the results of their efforts—their mental and bodily efforts—their wage and income, will not now meet the cost of their existence; or if they do meet it now—barely meet it—the people know that they will not meet it in the near future. They know this because they know that the cost of living is on the increase without a corresponding increase in the people's wage and income.

7. The people know that this condition has long existed and that they have had no relief. And they know that there is no relief in sight. And they are beginning to know that there can be no relief but that which they themselves initiate, perfect, and perpetuate.

8. The people know that the ten thousand who possess three-fourths of all the wealth of the country will never voluntarily share it with the people from whom it has been pillaged, but that, on the contrary, the few are using it and will continue to use it to prevent the people from taking it away from them.

9. The American people know that they, the many, will never consent to become the slaves of the few, neither will they submit to starvation while there is the basis of plenty in their country. They know that, on the contrary, they will rise and revolt.

I repeat that these nine simple statements of fact absolutely prove there must be reform or revolution.

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The American Republic is going to destruction because.

It is in the clutches of an evil which

Is not of the people's own conscious making and, consequently,

It is beyond their power of curing because They do not know what it is.

This is, in fact, the trouble today, the cause of the mad unrest, the frenzied agitation, the reckless desperation, the nearly garroted hope.

THE PEOPLE KNOW THAT THEY ARE HURT AND ARE BEING HURT UNTO DEATH; BUT THEY DO NOT KNOW WHAT IS HURTING THEM.

If the American people today, in the zenith of their wealth, courage, might, and all-round power, really knew what it is that is bedeviling them, they would, between one sunrise and another, destroy their devilers and their bedevilment in the consuming flame of their wrath.

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There has never been a stranger spectacle in the affairs of a civilized people than the one now up-and-downing and all-hands-rounding that great stage which is winged by Canada and Mexico, backgrounded by the Atlantic, and footlighted where the Golden Gate opens to the Orient—the spectacle of a nearly [illegible] people raging at incredible wrongs [illegible] in their own broodery, fattened on their revered ballot-box traditions, feathered, winged, and cropped in their own back yard, and sanctified in their holiest temples of justice, by their highest Constitution-ordained high priests:—the spectacle of a people raging at their inability to understand the how and the wherefore of their wrongs, cursing those who committed them, and railing at their own impotent ignorance.

This is not an overdrawn picture.

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ROBBED—BUT HOW?

The American people know that they have been robbed, because the ones who have robbed them brazenly flaunt the vast loot in their faces.

They know they are being robbed, because though their prosperity continues, the high cost of living continues to mount, while their wage and income remain stationary.

They do not know how they have been and are being robbed, because their robbers point to their "legal" title to the loot and learningly remind the people that they themselves make the "legal"!

They know that they will continue to be robbed, because of their inability to see how it is done, and, therefore, how it can be stopped.

Is not this a proud condition for a people who boast their individual and collective superiority over all the world? Is it not an inspiring spectacle for a republic which claims that the whole world must cut its morning coat, evening waistcoat, and pajamas by the republic's free-and-equal pattern? I trust my readers will ponder, and again ponder, this astounding situation. If they do not, then we shall have had our pains for their amusement instead of their emancipation.

And in their pondering, let them take no comfort in the fool's argument: "How can we be expected to understand a problem which puzzles our expert thinkers, our scholars, and our statesmen? It is for them, not for us, to find the answer and the cure, and they must find both." Fool's argument because the bene-

ficiaries of the trick have provided it with its own squid.

Bear in mind, O ye wise American people, that your statesmen have been playing leap-frog with these cumulating complexities for well-nigh half a century, that they are to-day enjoying the game, and that they are no nearer the "horse-sense" solution of their high-cost-of-living problem than they were three decades ago.

* * * * *

Could the American people have a better illustration of the helplessness of their present condition than this fall's presidential campaign?

The whole world knows that in a few weeks the American people will choose the commander-in-chief for a four year's fight—for, make no mistake, the long roll is being sounded—a fight the history of which may prologue the downfall of the greatest republic or the reincarnation of Freedom's Utopia. The world knows that a mighty problem confronts the American people—the mightiest since that which screamed from the cannon's mouth in '61. Who shall be the commander-in-chief, what the battle lines, and what the issue?

The world knows that the American people have marched to this campaign in solid phalanx, that their teeth are set, their eyes ablaze, their bayoneted guns held at charge.

And then what does the world see?

Wilson — Taft — Roosevelt! Taft — Roosevelt—Wilson!—the three overtopping statesmen of the age, with banners and with war-cries that would make a dime museum Zulu chief cock-eyed with envy.

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Nowhere on the banners, nowhere in the war-cries, do the people see or hear a correct answer to their frenzied questions:

"What has robbed us, and how?

"What is robbing us, and why?"

Nowhere in all this din of battle is there an intelligible word as to what "reform" will stop present conditions, nowhere an intelligible word as to how long raw, red, brutal revolution can be stayed.

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And why is it, you ask, that honest, brave, and ambitious American citizens do not know more than they do about the one big evil; that, election in and election out, they rave—just rave—over a lot of subsidiary evils that radiate from the one fundamental and overtowering evil?

The answer is simple, and in it lies concealed no unintentional reflection nor intended slur upon an American citizen's intelligence or ability. In fact, it is perhaps to an American's credit if he does not know the one big evil.

NO MAN CAN POSSIBLY KNOW THE ONE BIG EVIL WHICH MUST BE KNOWN TO BE REFORMED, AND WHICH MUST BE REFORMED TO PREVENT REVOLUTION, UNLESS HE HAS HAD HAND IN ITS CREATION OR ITS WORKING——

Because it is a device contrived with most devilish cunning, and

BECAUSE ITS CREATORS, MATURERS, AND PERPETUATORS HAVE WORKED OVERTIME SPENDING A LARGE PART OF THE VAST LOOT COLLECTED BY MEANS OF THIS DEVICE TO THROW DUST IN THE EYES OF ALL HONEST MEN WHO SOUGHT KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONSTRUCTION AND ITS WORKING. WHY?

BECAUSE WHEN HONEST MEN ONCE ACTUALLY KNOW EITHER ITS CONSTRUCTION OR ITS WORKING, THEY WILL INEVITABLY SCRAP-HEAP IT.

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Following the above terrible words Mr. Lawson furnishes a mass of facts and arguments to show how completely the money lords master the law and make hundreds of millions even out of their so-called "prosecutions." He exposes the stupendous fraud of the banking system, showing how the people's savings is "borrowed" by the "System" at 4½ per cent and used by the "System" to "earn" for the few by robbing the many the modest rate of 38 per cent. Then he says:

Forty years ago the many who owned the deposits in savings banks received from such savings four per cent yearly; that is, if the amount then had been what it is today—five billions of dollars—they would have received two hundred millions. **Yet forty years ago what they received had a purchasing power more than double what it has today.**

In other words, forty years ago the people could have purchased those necessities of life which today cost them four hundred millions, with two hundred millions; or, to put it in still another way, **THE PURCHASING POWER OF THE PEOPLE'S INCOME HAS IN FORTY YEARS BEEN MORE THAN CUT IN HALF BECAUSE OF HIGH-COST LIVING.**

Forty years ago the income of the few's capital in national banks and trust companies returned them six per cent annually. Today it returns them thirty-eight per cent, or six and a third times what it did forty years ago. But this six and a third times, owing to high-cost living, has been cut in half measured by its purchasing power, or to three and a sixth times as much as forty years ago. This means that the incomes of the many and of the few, which were 100 per cent and 150 per cent respectively forty years ago, are today 50 per cent and 475 per cent respectively.

Incredible! you say. Yet it is fact—statistical, every-day fact! I could even heighten the top places in these figures.

For instance, one of the greatest-in-the-country System banks, the First National of New York, with deposits of one hundred and fifteen millions of the people's moneys, **has returned in a single year to its system owners, from its profits, 1,900 per cent—1,900 per cent as against 4 per cent returned to the people from their savings employed in the same line of business!**

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Mr. Lawson closes this remarkable article by the re-statement of his claim that he receives nothing for the labor, trouble and danger of the task, which may cost him his fortune and his life, except the sacred joy that comes from "the marriage of Ambition and Duty" in his own soul, and that he bears all the expense himself. In future chapters he promises to tell how all stock gambling may be stopped and how the final remedy for the people's poverty and oppression may be applied. As he is uttering a voice out of the very heart of the "System" where he grabbed his own fortune, and is one of the most unconventional and graphic writers of modern times, it will pay every thoughtful person to read his next few deliverances at least. And this is no paid advertisement, but a spontaneous notice for the Common Good. Lawson may not be a Socialist yet, and he may be, but his writings will make Socialists.

THE FACTORIES

By Margaret Widdemer in McClure's Magazine

I have shut my little sister in from life and light
(For a rose, for a ribbon, for a wreath across my hair),
I have made her restless feet still until the night,
Locked from sweets of summer and from wild spring air:
I who ranged the meadow-lands, free from sun to sun,
Free to sing and pull the buds and watch the far wings fly,
I have bound my sister till her playing-time is done—
Oh, my little sister, was it I?—was it I?

I have robbed my sister of her day of maidenhood
(For a robe, for a feather, for a trinket's restless spark),
Shut from Love till dusk shall fall, how shall she know good,
How shall she pass scatheless through the sin-lit dark?
I who could be innocent, I who could be gay,
I who could have love and mirth before the light went by,
I have put my sister in her mating-time away—
Sister, my young sister—was it I?—was it I?

I have robbed my sister of the lips against her breast
(For a coin, for the weaving of my children's lace and lawn),
Feet that pace beside the loom, hands that cannot rest:
How can she know motherhood, whose strength is gone?
I who took no heed of her, starved and labor-worn,
I against whose placid heart my sleepy gold-heads lie,
Round my path they cry to me, little souls unborn—
God of Life—Creator! It was I! It was I!

COST OF LIVING ADVANCED

U. S. Government Report Shows How the Administrations of Roosevelt and Taft Have Not Helped the People

Potatoes Have Advanced More Than Meat—Corn Meal as Much

If butter and eggs seem too expensive, eat corn meal mush; its cost has increased more. If meat is out of reach, try potatoes; they have advanced higher yet. "If the people have no bread, why don't they eat cake?"

In a land where corn and potatoes can be raised by the billion bushels, and hogs and cattle by the million, why should food prices continually soar?

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The most marked upward trend ever known in the cost of living is disclosed in the federal bureau of labor's report of an investigation of prices for the last ten years, conducted in the important industrial centers of thirty-two states.

Fifteen important articles of food, as well as coal, comprising two-thirds of the workingman's needs, were investigated. In many cities the investigators gathered statements of merchants on the cost of living, and specimens of these are published in the report.

On June 15, 1912, the report shows, fourteen of the fifteen articles of food were higher than a year before, and ten had advanced in the last ten years more than 50 per cent over the average retail price for the ten year period 1890-1899.

The advance on potatoes in the last decade was 111.9 and on sugar 8.5 per cent. During the last year bacon, which decreased just one-tenth of 1 per cent, was the only one of the fifteen principal articles of food that showed a decline in price, while nine of the fifteen advanced more than 10 per cent.

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The claims of Roosevelt and Taft as "trust busters" and reformers are made to appear ridiculous and hypocritical by the following facts concerning the terrible increase of foodstuffs during the last ten years—only paralleled by the fateful increase of food prices preceding the French Revolution. Lawson's warning is timely—is it sufficient?

The revolution is near at hand!

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TABLE OF INCREASE

Per Cent of Increase in the Last Year

Fresh milk	2.4	Pure lard	11.3
Smoked ham	2.7	Fresh eggs	11.8
Hens	3.8	Corn meal	12.7
Granulated sugar	6.0	Creamery butter	15.3
Irish potatoes	7.6	Sirloin steak	17.1
Wheat flour	10.7	Rib roast	17.5
Pork chops	11.2	Round steak	18.6

Increase in Last Ten Years

Granulated sugar	8.5	Smoked hams	61.3
Fresh eggs	26.1	Corn meal	63.7
Fresh milk	32.9	Rib roast	63.8
Creamery butter	33.3	Round steak	84.0
Wheat flour	39.3	Pork chops	86.0
Pure lard	55.3	Smoked bacon	96.7
Hens	58.1	Irish potatoes	111.9
Sirloin steak	59.5		

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There is no hope while the profit system lasts. The cost of living mounts all over the world. "Reforms" can never reach the seat of the trouble. A world-wide revolution—the complete overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of Socialism is the only thing that can save the people of all lands from slavery and want.

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Lie still no longer.

You must help vote a peaceful revolution or help fight a bloody one.

Vote for Socialism now.

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"O, Laborers, wake! and break your chains!
You've naught to lose! You've all the world to gain!
Your children's cries, your brother's woes
To duty call!
O, haste the glorious Socialist reign!"

REPLY TO PRESIDENT TAFT

His Attack On Socialism Refuted

(EDITORIAL)

President Taft, by the hand of Charles Dewey Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, presents in the Century Magazine for October a calm, solemn, weighty article under the caption: "Socialism and Its Menace—Why Government Ownership Would Not Help the Wage Earner."

To one at all familiar with the effects of government ownership of tramways, railroads, telegraphs, etc., in England, Germany, France, Italy, Australia and New Zealand, where it has been most generally tried, the President's subtitle seems extremely reckless. True, as all revolutionary Socialists contend, the complete relief of wage-workers from exploitation and its consequent slavery and poverty depends ultimately upon **collective ownership of the natural resources of wealth and the machinery of production as well as the means of transportation.** Yet, wherever government ownership of railroads has been adopted, whether in Germany, Italy or Japan, there is not the slightest tendency manifested either by the government or the people to return to private ownership. The benefits of government ownership are too obvious.

And it seems strangely suggestive of the futility of President Taft's baseless conservatism that on the page immediately opposite the beginning of his ponderous attack on Socialism, the Century presents an admirable halftone engraving of Princess Lwoff-Parlaghy's excellent painting of the strong, beautiful, noble face of Prof. Edwin Markham, the great Socialist poet. The large, luminous eyes of this matchless modern prophet seem to pierce through the shallow sophistries of the subservient article opposite as his sublime poems of social passion pierce the foul falsehoods of capitalist doctrine and cut a clear path for human love and hope toward the City of Peace and Rest yet to be established in a world redeemed from crime and want.

Markham's glorious poems answer all of Taft's plethoric, plutocratic platitudes. The real poet is the true prophet,—not the political place seeker.

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THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS

We present the most effective parts of the President's views in the smaller type, placing our own emphasis of his words in black face, and interspersing some facts and arguments by way of editorial reply as space permits:

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INEQUALITY AND UNFAIRNESS

Socialism has so many forms, and includes so many schemes for social betterment, that it is virtually a generic name, and any attempt at its discussion is apt to be met with the objection, "That is not the sort of Socialism which I mean." Underlying it all, however, is the righteous indignation of men who have a keen appreciation of that inequality and unfairness of distribution which is an accident of our economic system, but which they mistakenly assume to be its inevitable concomitant. And pervading all schools of socialistic thought is a hatred of private property, which is an effect that the Socialist mistakes for a cause and to which he attributes those ills which all thoughtful students of economics seek to remedy.

It is no "accident" that a system of competition for profit creates a veritable "battle of life" in which "inequality and unfairness" prevail. In every age and nation, under every condition of natural supply, the selfish, the cunning, the nonproducers have grown rich at the expense of the honest, useful, less self-seeking. It must always be so under competition for the means of life, for that is the method of the gambler and the pirate.

The reason Socialists cherish "hatred of private property" in public necessities is because they have unmistakably seen that **private ownership of what the public must live upon ALWAYS means public slavery, want, misery and degradation.** All Socialists agree, however, that under Socialism the average citizen will have a hundredfold more private property—such as good homes, furniture, books, pictures, musical instruments, vehicles, etc.—than he has now. **Socialists advocate the public ownership of capital, the private ownership of wealth; the public ownership of opportunity, the private ownership of the products of one's labor; the public ownership of the means of life, the private ownership of life itself.**

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REMUNERATION AND OPPORTUNITY

Socialism seeks to equalize opportunity, and in so far as it does that it is good; but Socialism also seeks to equalize remuneration, and in so far as it does that it is bad.

Socialism seeks to effect, if not an absolutely uniform distribution of this world's goods, at least an approximately equal distribution, and in that it is doomed to failure.

Socialism would effect a just remuneration and unfailing employment for the wage-earner by having the Government assume charge and direction of the greater instrumentalities of manufacture and enterprise, and employ the wage-earner.

Equalization of opportunity depends ultimately upon equalized remuneration. All parents must have means to give all their children an equal chance in mental and manual training, literature, music, art and science, with all other children, or the government must furnish free and equal chances to all in all these lines, **else children can not have equal opportunity according to their ability. And if children have not equal opportunity, they can not possibly have it when they become adults, because of the evil effects of blighted childhood.**

Young men entering business now have not equal opportunity according to ability—but equal opportunity according to their ability and inherited capital—provided circumstances in competition beyond individual control do not favor one and check the other.

Socialists would remove the battle of brother against brother, substituting co-operation together in a common effort to subdue nature.

And in a land where natural wealth abounds, with limitless machinery of production, why should not all have plenty? Why should not the minimum and maximum remuneration be the same, according to individual needs? Does a wealthy father stint and starve a weak or simple-minded child to favor a strong, cunning son?

If there were so little wealth that some must suffer want—but where there is more than enough for all why should any be **hoggish** and **unbrotherly** at the expense of the weaker and less cunning?

For all this talk about the "larger rewards" under capitalism coming to the "more efficient" and "more diligent" is the result of careless thinking or downright hypocrisy. **Those who work hardest AT USEFUL LABOR,** whether farmers, mechanics, teachers, artists, business men or scientists, **DO NOT GET THE LARGER REWARDS.** Only those who work hardest at the task of **GETTING POSSESSION THE PRODUCTS OF OTHER PEOPLE'S LABOR,** the pirates, the highwaymen, the gamblers of business, who use the methods of "Frenzied Finance" to a greater or less degree, are getting the larger returns. And almost everyone in America, except President Taft and his few out-of-date supporters, seem to be recognizing the fact.

And the very least that honest men can allow is the most that Socialists demand as simple economic justice, namely, that **THE WORKERS SHOULD HAVE THE FULL PRODUCT OF THEIR LABOR.** This can never be under the profit system. It is because business men **MAKE A PROFIT** out of the least incompetent as well as the best workmen that they permit any of them to work at all under capitalism. **When profit ceases production stops, whether people are in want or not.** Socialism would produce for use only, never for profit. Then all would have plenty.

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THE GOVERNMENT WAGE SCALE

Wages paid under the Government are not just. The compensation of unskilled labor is out of all proportion to that of skilled labor. Messengers in the government service, performing tasks which in business houses are ordinarily assigned to boys who are serving an apprenticehip and are paid $150 or $200 a year, receive from $600 to $900 per annum, whereas skilled labor, if that term may be applied to scientists, chiefs of divisions, who must be possessed of more than ordinary executive ability, and others of exceptional attainments, rarely receive from the Government more than half the compensation they can command in private business.

The reason is obvious. Every man, whether he be a messenger, a laborer, or a scientist whom it has taken years to train, has a vote, and the vote of one is as potent as that of the other. This being true, those who have not attained to any marked degree of efficiency, and whose services, therefore, have only a minor economic value, but who constitute by far the large majority, are able to exert an influence which maintains their rate of compensation above the value of service they render. This is partly offset by depressing the compensation of those whose service is more valuable. And in practical operation this results in the most efficient servants of the Government being constantly won away by private enterprises which offer greater remuneration, and in discouraging those of mediocre ability or energy, at least to an extent which prevents their striving to make their services more valuable. The reward for the extra effort is insufficient to induce it. As a consequence, the government service is always unduly expensive, is usually less efficient, and has gained the unenviable reputation of diminishing the energy and destroying the initiative and enterprise of those who remain long in it. Nor can there be any doubt that these unfortunate results are contributed to materially by some of the very ends which the Socialist regards as desirable, the assured tenure of employment and the certainty of fair remuneration.

This arises from the fact that the government—so far as it is honestly administered—is now in competition with and dominated by a gigantic system of private business, whose robber methods of exploiting the people enables it to pay "larger rewards" for skillful assistants in skinning the people. Also because the obliging officials of the government, for reasons which we can with confidence guess, permit said private business to loot the government treasury—as per the postal contract with the railroads, the contracts for ships and armaments of war, supplies for army and navy, public buildings, etc.

So long as private business dominates the government for its own purposes, the government service will naturally be inferior. Under Socialism the government will be the private business of all, and then the people can obtain justice.

The President's idea that from $600.00 to $900.00 per year is unjustly liberal for unskilled labor—the hardest and most unpleasant to perform—is based upon an unreasonable, inhuman, capitalistic error. **The lack of skill and the general incompetency of the underlings is itself chiefly an individual effect of a social sin.** Generally, these incompetents and their parents and grandparents before them have been robbed of their opportunity to be normal. If the parents whose income is over $900.00 per year produce a large percent of normal children and the parents whose income is less than $900.00 per year produce a large percent of defectives, as social experts declare, **THEN THE JUST AND WISE METHOD WOULD BE TO BANISH POVERTY BY NATIONAL BUSINESS METHODS AND CEASE PRODUCING INEFFICIENTS.** The incompetency of the masses of underpaid people is **A SOCIAL CRIME** which capitalism would perpetuate and which Socialism would end forever.

Besides, those who do the manual labor are **JUST AS ESSENTIAL** and **JUST AS SKILLED IN THEIR PLACE** as those who act as overseers and not only **NEED** but are **JUSTLY ENTITLED TO** as great a reward for their effort. The idea that cunning in planning or taking advantage of other people deserves more reward than strength and skill in labor is a savage, pirate doctrine, utterly outlawed by the principles of Christian ethics and modern progress.

It is in order to note, however, that President Taft does not even claim to be a Progressive! He's a real "standpatter." The national procession is evidently moving on ahead, leaving him stuck fast in the mud-

tracks made by Aldrich, Penrose, Barnes and Cannon.

The fact recognized by President Taft that "every man * * * has a vote" and is "able to exert an influence" thereby is the sure prophecy that public ownership will come and that then (and not till then) business will be run for the benefit of all the people and no longer merely for the few.

Is this the reason that President Taft so strenuously objects to direct legislation by the people, the initiative, referendum and recall, and favors government of all the people "by a representative part of the people?" Absolute toryism, unworthy of a modern mind, especially in America!

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GOVERNMENT SERVICE NOT PROFITABLE?

Compared with private enterprises, no service rendered by the Government pays. None is conducted so economically, nor is this due by any means to a difference in wages. It is rarely possible to secure the enterprise, the personal interest in the service, the careful curtailment of expense, the unfailing scrutiny of product, which are well-recognized essentials of success in private business. It is impossible to dispossess a very large number of the employees of the more or less unconscious feeling that they are working for a government which need not practise economy, which will not recognize exceptional service, and whose prosperity and certainty of remunerating its employees are wholly independent of the character of service rendered by such employees.

And these defects are common to the civil service of all governments. **Great Britain has never made its telegraph and telephone service pay expenses. The large majority of the experiments in the municipal operation of public utilities in every land have proved economic failures.** Governments the world over have tried experiment after experiment in the conduct of varying forms of service, with a virtually unvarying result, pecuniary loss.

The chief reason government service has not been profitable in America is that it has been dominated by private business graft, which would be impossible if the present system of production and distribution for private profit were exchanged for Socialism. But, under the tuition of Roosevelt, President Taft has learned that public ownership to a most socialistic extent was the only way to make the Panama Canal a practical success and a safe economic venture.

The statement that government ownership in Europe does not pay can not be substantiated. Where the cities own their street car systems, waterworks, lighting plants, etc., they give better service, pay better wages, have better working conditions and prove more satisfactory in general to both government and people. And so great is the improvement in the railroad service and so decided the decrease in rates in Germany, Italy and France since the government took over the roads that an attempt to turn them back into private hands would probably cause a bloody revolution.

A telegram which costs only 12 cents in England costs 40 cents in America. This is why the English people think government ownership pays them.

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COMPETITION AS A SPUR

The social revolution which is the Ultima Thule of the Socialist will be possible only after human nature shall itself have been revolutionized.

The individual worker, spurred on by competition and struggling against the inexorable laws of supply and demand, becomes the keener because of the conflict, acquires efficiency in the strife, and achieves a victory the greater because of the very obstacles he has been obliged to overcome. No substitute for this conflict has yet been devised, nor can it be so long as human nature remains the same, a material which can be molded only on the anvil of adversity and tempered only in the furnace of economic strife. Appalled, however, at the carnage to be seen on the economic battle-field, the Socialist seeks a system which would obviate the conflict and the injustice, and to that end he would eliminate competition, establish social or governmental supervision of all fields of human endeavor, prescribe rates of compensation by the decrees of supervisory commissions or committees, and would, in effect, nullify the laws of supply and demand and ignore the inequalities of individual efficiency. But he is oblivious of the tendency of such a program to a dead level of individual mediocrity, its menace to that individual enterprise and abnormal endeavor which always have and always will contribute greatly to human progress.

The average opponent of Socialism—and President Taft's arguments entitle him to no higher rank as an economist—does not seem to grasp the difference between competition and emulation, between greed and ambition to excell, between a hog's share and a hero's glory.

That divine spirit that inspires a boy to seek excellence in learning, in athletics, in social service; which impells the soldier to endure hardship and face the hell of fiery death before the fortress gates; which holds writers, artists, musicians and scientists to their tasks, in miserable poverty through weary, unappreciated years that they may produce or discover something of social worth; which causes fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and friends to toil and sacrifice and suffer to give their loved ones a chance, and which furnishes the urge, the incentive, for every deed worth while in the lives of men is vastly different from the cruel, cunning, selfish greed that moves competitive business to grab, cheat, rob, poison, betray and murder by every fiendish means in order to get possession of the wealth produced by others.

Only when capitalism, the profit system, is dead and buried beyond resurrection can the individual have the proper incentive to labor, to live and to let live. No man can imagine a "heaven" fit to hope for that does not utterly repudiate the principles of capitalist competition and cherish the principles of Socialism relative to economic brotherly love and social justice for young and old.

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THE SOCIALIST PHILOSOPHY

Socialism is a one-sided philosophy. It takes heed only of man's social needs and obligations and wholly ignores his individual aims and aspirations and achievements. But as man has both social and individual needs, both social and individual capacities, in a word, is a being with a dual nature, any philosophy which ignores the one and overdevelops the other, is certain to prove inimical to his welfare and a bar to his progress, and is itself fundamentally unsound.

President Taft evidently has not mastered the Socialist philosophy. To do so is "not the drowsy pastime of a summer day." The idea that Socialism ignores individuality and individual needs is childishly, grotesquely inaccurate. Socialists want people individually to have homes suitable to their tastes and needs, not rented shanties and flats so alike in ugliness and inconvenience that they can be told apart only by the numbers; to have ample opportunity for development according to their individual ability, not be ground to a common pattern of dullness, inefficiency and misery by a slave's lot; to be privileged to enjoy life according to their tastes, and to serve their fellows according to their abilities—and this is why Socialists deny themselves their present selfish opportunities to "get on in the world" and strive unceasingly to arouse the nation to the greatness of the hope that has inspired them.

Comparatively few individuals have a chance now according to their latent ability either for self-development or social service. Under Socialism all will have unlimited opportunity and they will grow like lilies in the garden of God, beautiful, fragrant, glorious, but no two alike, because each will have a chance to become his true self at his best.

* * * * *

"WHAT BELONGS TO ANOTHER"

If these conclusions be true, then that form of Socialism popularly known as "State Socialism," which would transfer to the Government the conduct of great industrial enterprises, must be doomed to failure. The effort to procure through broader Federal employment even an approximate equalization of wages would inevitably result in overpaying the inefficient and the moderately efficient, and underpaying the highly efficient, and that means, as the President said in his letter of acceptance, "the appropriation of what belongs to one man to another."

Incredible as it may seem, the President is here speaking with deliberate sobriety and not in irony. One might suppose that those who produce by their own sweaty toil the foodstuffs, the clothes, the houses, the roads, the books, the pictures, and those who teach the schools and preach the truth that is making men free are the ones to whom the product of their labor belongs by right. But no. The President evidently thinks it rightfully belongs only to those who have been able to grab it by force and fraud, "by hook or by crook." The Socialists, however, declare that efficiency in graft shall cease to be rewarded and efficiency in production and other useful service alone shall receive valuable compensation.

And if the modern workers, like the Hebrews of old in Egypt, should conclude to "spoil" their exploiters of the wealth the workers have produced, who could say it would be unjust? Ill-gotten gain should be retaken by its rightful owner as soon as possible. If the Socialists of the world propose purchase, it is on account of their peaceful tactics, not justice. And the capitalists might better haste to accept this plan.

* * * * *

THE PRESIDENT'S FIASCO

The Socialist program calls for collective, or governmental, ownership of railways, telegraph and telephone lines, farm and city lands, manufactures and banks and banking capital; that these industries and properties in the United States represent a capital of over $70,000,000,000, that if, according to the program of the Fabians, these were acquired by purchase, the Government would incur a debt of $70,000,000,000, on which the interest at three per cent. would amount to $2,100,000,000 a year. It is shown that the interest on all the public debts of the world amounts to only $1,550,000,000. Now, is it conceivable that, wholly irrespective of its ability to manage these properties once it had acquired them, any government or people could incur such an enormous debt or, having incurred it, could hope to pay the interest thereon? Is it possible to escape the conclusion that the ultimate aim of Socialism, whether it be repudiated by the Fabian idealist or acknowledged by the franker, and probably more practical, communist, is confiscation, seizure without remuneration, "the appropriation of what belongs to one man to another?" The practical exigencies of an impracticable system can lead to no other goal.

Since the present railroad managers are able to pay themselves salaries of $50,000 and upwards per year and "earn" enough besides to provide large dividends on watered stocks and multiply multimillionaires, why could not the government run these roads at least as economically and pile up millions in her treasury or reduce the cost of travel and freight transportation as European nations have done?

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"THE GREATEST INCENTIVE"

Reverting for a moment to the irreconcilable conflict between the socialistic philosophy and human nature, let us call attention to another serious defect. That is, the policy of correcting financial inequalities by the imposition of an inheritance tax so large as to amount virtually to confiscation. It would seem to require little argument to demonstrate that one of the greatest incentives to industrial energy and thrift is the desire of the bread-winner to provide for the future welfare of those he holds dear. Rob him of this by the prospect that his accumulations will revert to the state at his death, and you have robbed him of what to most men is the chief inspiration to enterprise and saving. Do that, and you have robbed the world of one of the mainsprings of its progress. Nor will you replace this motive power by assuring the bread-winner that society will care for those he loves and leaves behind.

It is bad enough for one man to support his family in luxury out of the unrequited labor of others, as every rich man does, without being able to bequeath a fictitious fortune in stocks and bonds which will enable his posterity to live without useful labor at the expense of others, thus perpetuating slavery and poverty from generation to generation. By and by people will cease inheriting fortunes (in wage slaves) just as they have ceased inheriting fortunes in chattel slaves, and for exactly the same reason. Some day only productive workers, only those who render to society a full equivalent for what they get shall have wealth. All the others are paupers or plunderers.

If "one of the greatest incentives" is to provide for one's children, every man under Socialism will have that and the larger incentive of providing for all children, and if that incentive will not move him—because he has been made indolent and dishonest by capitalistic inheritance—the people in self defense will find a way to make him move. He will be shirking against his comrades near by then, not against an absent "master," and they will attend to his case very quickly.

* * * * *

INSULTING OUR INTELLIGENCE

Maladministration and impositions due to the tariff have doubtless contributed to the creation of monopolies and to economic injustice. President Taft has done everything possible to take the tariff out of politics, and to secure its revision by scientific instead of log-rolling methods. And finally,

his administration has prosecuted with relentless hand those combinations, or trusts, which have effected combinations in restraint of trade and pursued evil methods to drive their competitors out of business.

President Taft's amazing claim that his administration has accomplished anything of the least consequence in curbing the injustice of capitalism when the current daily papers of all parties report the constantly increasing cost of living and the constantly inflating values of trust stocks owing the higher prices charged for the goods they control, is an insult to the intelligence of every voter. If the President is sincere, he is as blind as a bat. Thomas W. Lawson evidently knows a thousand times more about the "System" which preys upon American industry than does Mr. Taft,—and he is not afraid, and can not be bribed or hoodwinked by smilingly sanctimonious financial sharks and vultures.

If the blind President finds the American people so blind as to permit his further leadership then both shall fall into the ditch of shame and disaster.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE BEEN SHOOTING TOWARD HELL AT A MILE-A-MINUTE GAIT FOR THE PAST TWENTY YEARS. EVERY ONE WHO IS NOT SYSTEM-DOPED KNOWS IT; AND YET THE EFFORTS OF ALL THE STATESMEN IN PUBLIC LIFE TO PUT ON THE BRAKES HAVE HAD AS MUCH REAL EFFECT ON THE PEOPLE'S TOBOGGANING AS WOULD THE INSERTION OF A BUTTER-BALL BETWEEN A MILLION-HORSE-POWER FLY WHEEL AND ITS BRAKE-BLOCK.

—Thomas W. Lawson.

* * * * *

OLD FASHIONED PROGRESS

A condemnation of Socialism would hardly prove useful without some suggestion of the alternative. There are few so blind or so stupid as to deny the existence of the very real evils which Socialism seeks to obliterate. How are they to be corrected if not by Socialism? Let us suggest, by the gradual remedying of each in its turn, a process at times painfully slow, but gratifyingly certain; a process repugnant to the impatient, the seeker after short-cuts to perfection, but a process which for more than 2,000 years has made for human progress; a process which is responsible for the civilization of today, which will be responsible for the millennium, if it is ever reached. Step by step man has progressed. Step by step he has conquered obstacles, developed his economic systems, broadened his commerce, invented labor-saving devices, and even eradicated diseases which from time to time have threatened his extinction. And step by step he must go on to an end, for there is no broad highway nor rapid transit to perfection.

Is President Taft really opposed to express trains and in favor of stage coaches? Does he prefer oxcarts to mile-long freight trains? Would he have us mow grain with a sickle and thrash it with a flail? Does he not know that **THE STEAM ENGINE HAS USHERED IN THE "SHORT CUT," THE SWIFT PACE?** Does he really object to that great "short cut," the Panama Canal?

Because men no longer have individual wells such as they once owned, they must now own collectively the city water system to prevent the grafters from robbing and poisoning them.

Because they no longer use individually a kerosene lamp which they filled each day themselves, they must now collectively own the gas or electric light plant to insure satsifactory service at reasonable rates.

Because they no longer work in a cross roads blacksmith shop alone, but in a vast factory or mill with hundreds or thousands of others, they must collectively own the factories and mills to insure themselves proper support and safety.

Because individual ownerships and production has ceased and collective production has taken its place, men must own collectively the means of producing and distributing wealth in order to get their share.

The steam engine has done all this, materially speaking. It requires collective effort, level roads, straight tracks and short cuts, even though it must bridge bays and tunnel through mountains or bore beneath bridgeless ocean channels.

It is the steam engine—power machinery—that has produced the present economic revolution so far and that will force it forward to the end.

Whoever really understands the steam engine understands modern economic development and the Socialist movement.

Some one ought to introduce President Taft and all other "standpatters" to the steam engine.

WE ARE IN A HURRY

But if he and his friends who are now so evidently "growing smaller and beautifully less" (in numbers if not in personal bulk) persist in getting lost among the dim glades of Sleepy Hollow, the rest of us nevertheless will ride upon **THE STEAM ENGINE** with increasing speed and every short cut possible toward the co-operative commonwealth.

For we are weary, oh so weary, of the monstrous, measureless crimes, the endless want and misery and the hopeless slavery of capitalism, and **WE ARE IN A HURRY** to get safely planted in the land of freedom, plenty and peace.

President Taft is rich and his family is well provided for; but we, the people, are poor, and our children are neglected, hindered and hopeless under capitalism.

WE MUST TAKE THE SHORTEST CUT POSSIBLE—AND MAKE HASTE.

Vote for Socialism this year. **THE PEOPLE CAN HAVE IT WHENEVER THEY WILL.** Do not fail to do your duty now.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

By Carl D. Thompson

Gentlemen:

So you think that "$2,000 a year and six hours a day" is rather too much to promise the workingmen under Socialism, do you?

And you base your think on the statement that "The total yearly output of our manufactories sells for twenty and one-half billion dollars;" that the raw materials, miscellaneous expense, etc., "leaves only six and one-half billions to be divided among laborers, capitalists, managers, clerical force and wage earners." Therefore, "To give the wage earners $2,000 each would take over $13,000,0000, 000 or more than twice the total wealth created by the manufactories."

But, gentlemen, you have overlooked something. In fact, you have overlooked several things. But there is one thing you have overlooked that is particularly important.

You say that the total yearly output of the manufactories sells for twenty and one-half billion dollars. You are mistaken. At least the Thirteenth Census Bulletin of the United States for 1910 on manufactories says definitely on page 3, in an explanatory note, that the value of the products in their tables represent the "selling value at the factory." They do not say that the output "sells' for twenty and one-half billion dollars. They say this is the selling value AT THE FACTORY.

Now, it is a well known fact, of course, that goods are sold for a good deal more than the selling value at the factory. How much more the Census Bulletin sayeth not. On this point we are left in the dark, but it is safe to say that the actual selling price may be anywhere from 60 to 100 per cent greater than the selling price at the factory.

If, then, our Census Bulletins shall some time in the future give us the data we most need on this subject we may then discover that the manufactories, even now, are actually creating a sufficient amount of wealth so that every workingman receiving the full value of his toil, he would be getting the "$2,000 a year and six working hours a day."

And if to this consideration we added the effect of the one to which you refer, namely: the elimination of waste, which has always been one of the strong points of Socialism, the problem laid down by the "Revolutionary Contemporary" to which you refer, may, after all, turn out to be perfectly sound and mathematically correct.

LAST CALL BEFORE ELECTION!

SATURATE YOUR COMMUNITY WITH THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN SPECIALS. AND DO IT NOW.

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THE BARNES RECALL DEFEATED

Referendum "C" has been defeated on the face of the returns by a vote of (about) 18,000 to 11,000. We reserve particulars and comments until a future number.

Make the most of what is left of the campaign to win people to Socialism.

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THE EDITORS CAMPAIGNING

Mr. Carr is spending the month of October campaigning for Socialism in Iowa and Kansas. Mrs. Carr continues her lectures in Kansas and Missouri. Reports of their various meetings will be given soon.

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MAKE IT PERMANENT

At Raleigh, N. C., Roosevelt proposed to have the U. S. government appoint a receiver for the Tobacco Trust and run it until all its wrongs are made right.

Yes, the U. S. government is always ready to take a railroad or other business that has been wrecked by its incompetent or grafting officials and run it until it is again upon a paying basis. President Taft notwithstanding, the U. S. is a very good business manager. Now if we are to have Uncle Sam manage the tyrannical as well as the incompetent and grafting business concerns—

Well, we move to make the receivership complete and permanent.

"LET THE NATION OWN THE TRUSTS."

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HOGS AHEAD OF MEN

Dr. Wm. A. Evans declared at the National Conservation Congress at Indianapolis last week that the human race is far behind cattle and hogs as to their bodily improvement during the last hundred years. All observing people will feel constrained to admit this. But the cattle and hogs did not improve themselves, and the fact that mankind is learning how to develop health, size and fiber in the lower animals is a sure promise that some day this knowledge will be applied to the human race.

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Just how the science of race improvement can best be applied to humanity in the matter of breeding will be one of the burning questions of the future. Hogs and cattle are improved by proper food, environment and care, but largely also by careful breeding.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley said: "If man is to be bred scientifically, there must be many selected mothers and a few high grade fathers. The human race is not yet ready to face the problem in the true light of science. As long as the heart is whole men and women with only one lung will fall in love with each other. For untold centuries to come we must be re-

signed to a human race composed principally of scrubs."

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If the sole object or even the chief object of human life was to produce marketable bodies for the slaughter, the slave pen, or the harum, Dr. Wiley's idea of scientific breeding for mankind might be correct. Thus, by general demanning of the men—except the few selected human stallions, and by general blight of human affection in the mass of women, a race of many dehumanized slaves and of a few "favored" masters, unmated in soul, "without natural affection," and selfish as sin, might be produced.

But suppose that to have a race of people in whom "the heart is whole" is of supreme importance? And suppose that by wise instruction of the youth, the elimination of unhealthful foods so prevalently sold now for profit at the expense of life, the complete quarantine of all contagious diseases, including the venereal, stricter health requirements in marriage, and a better economic chance to beget and rear children properly, the race could be vastly improved physically, morally, intellectually and spiritually—would not this be far better than the proposed stockyard method of breeding, without mating and without love, for the purpose of improving bodies only? The body, the mind, the soul—all three must be considered in real scientific eugenics. And this method would gradually eliminate "scrubs" without producing a race of mere brutes.

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By the way, we do not understand that Dr. Wiley is a Socialist, but a mere "scientist" on the material plane. His philosophy of eugenics sounds decidedly anarchistic. But when he once recognizes the scientific facts that the family is the real social unit and that "love is the greatest thing in the world" for character, comfort and progress, he will be nearer the central truth of true Socialism and sane eugenics.

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STRAW VOTE

Six great daily papers of Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver and Los Angeles have combined their efforts and taken a straw vote on the presidential candidates which indicates that Taft is eliminated from the race and that Wilson now leads over Roosevelt, but that the unprecedentedly large percentage of people who are yet undecided supports the hope of the Progressives that Roosevelt may win at last. And, what is of yet greater interest to our readers, that Debs seems likely to poll about twice as many votes as he did in 1908. Let us hope so; for a large Socialist vote this year will do more to awaken the nation than anything else possible in politics. Work hard for an increased Socialist vote in your community.

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NOTABLE OUTLAWRY

Two notable acts of outlawry and treason to justice and good government were committed in America last week, not by long-haired anarchists with bombs, but by sworn officers of the law.

In Lawrence, Mass., twenty thousand textile workers went on a temporary strike, protesting against the proposed judicial murder of Ettor and Giovannitti, whose lives are in danger on account of the killing of Anna Lopizzo and John Ramy during a riot connected with the textile strike last year. It is admitted that neither Ettor nor Giovannitti were near the place at the time the shooting occurred; but they are held as accessories before the fact because they were general leaders of the strike. On the anniversary of the death of Lopizzo and Ramy a funeral march in their memory was attempted by the textile workers. Tens of thousands of men and women were in line and all was orderly and peaceful until a score of policemen were thrown across the street to stop the procession and disperse the crowds. The right of peaceable assemblage supposed to be guaranteed by our constitution is trampled under foot by American police whenever the capitalists desire it. So it was at Lawrence. And naturally, the marchers resented this unwarranted tyranny and there was a riot in which some of the people and some of the police were hurt—possibly fatally. Thus the trouble at Lawrence has reached white heat again.

This generation of American citizens endures daily, with the stolid patience of oxen, what would have stirred our grandfathers to flood the gutters with revolutionary blood before they would have submitted to it. It is amazing how little violent resistence there is to the brutality and treason of American city and state officials against the working people. But, friends, in God's balances all is counted up and His judgment will fall upon us like a sudden storm if we do not cease from official tyranny. As it now is, the people who produce the wealth of our cities dare not walk on their own streets or hold a mass meeting without the approval of the cheap official grafters who fawn at the feet of the rich who rob us all.

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The other deed of dastardly outlawry occurred in Chicago.

One of the most thrilling chapters in the history of vice exposure has been furnished by the tireless heroic deeds of Virginia Brooks at West Hammond, a suburb of Chicago, where she has struggled for many months to close some of the most criminal dives known to the underworld. Her efforts have been continually thwarted by the very officers sworn to enforce the law, but who have taken these horrible murder holes under their especial protection for reasons that can easily be guessed.

At last, after months of public agitation, a Cook County (Chicago) grand jury has taken up the investigation of these matters without the consent of the (so-called) prosecuting attorney. And this attorney and his assistants are using every official power they possess and all the cunning of their lawyers' art to prevent the grand jury hearing the witnesses who are willing and anxious to testify. It would be incredible, if it were not so common. One is forced to the conviction that law and government in America today are chiefly for the protection of criminals and the robbery of the people. Surely a change is needed and honest people must arouse themselves.

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PROHIBITION FOR BALL PLAYERS

A bombshell has been exploded in upper baseball circles by the announcement of Charles W. Murphy, owner of the Chicago National Club, the "Cubs," that next year all members of his club must sign a contract not to drink intoxicating liquor at all. It seems that the Pittsburg club has been under this restriction during 1912, with such good results that the new rules are likley to become common in spite of the fierce resentment of some of the players. And if total abstinence is necessary for the best results in baseball, the impulse toward sobriety will be increased all along the line.

The incident affords a striking illustration of the law of economic determinism. The owners want winning teams to make large gate receipts. In order to have winners, they must require their men to keep sober. Therefore, a reform in baseball that will reach with more or less effectiveness clear down the line to the boys in the back lot; for the influence of professional baseball upon character, as the enthusiasm filters down upon ten million American boys, is incalculable.

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OWNERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST

A United States law passed Aug. 24, 1912, requires that a statement of the names and addresses of all persons who own one per cent (or more) of the stock of every company publishing a newspaper be sworn to, sent to the local and general postmaster, and printed in the paper itself. Therefore, having sent our statement to the postal department, we herewith complete the law's requirement by publishing the necessary facts, with others, to our readers:

The capital stock of the Co-Operative Printing Company, publishers of the Christian Socialist, amounts to $10,000.00, mostly paid in. Those owning one per cent ($100.00) of the stock or more each, in the order of the amounts they own, are: Harvey P. Moyer, 5408 Drexel Ave., Chicago. President; Hattie E. Carr, 5443 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Secretary; Oscar F. Donaldson, Webster City, Ia.; Geo. H. Strobell, 5 Lincoln Park Place, Newark, N. J.; Carl D. Thompson, Milwaukee, Wis.; Edward E. Carr, 5443 Drexel Ave., Chicago; W. R. Clark, Westville, Ill.; Wm. Park, Randlett, Okla.; and Anna K. Hulburd, 5510 East End Ave., Chicago. One hundred others, scattered over the United States and Canada, with one in Alaska, one in India and one in Honolulu, own the remainder of the stock so far sold.

There are nearly one hundred shares yet to sell, and we would be glad to have comrades buy them, as the money is needed very much to carry on the work.

Become a partner by taking one or more shares of stock at $10.00 each and help in this great task of winning religious people to Socialism.

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THE HOOKWORM

A peculiar parasite of the interior of the human body, known as the hookworm, has been found to be the cause of that general lethargy or indolence to which people of warm climates are especially subject. It was reported at the Hygienic Congress just held at Washington, D. C., that 300,000 people in Porto Rico have been cured of hookworm by government agency. It is a widespread disease which yields readily to skillful treatment.

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When next you are asked, What, under Socialism, will be done with the man who will not work? Just reply: Treat him for hookworm.

All faults and failings of mankind are curable by proper treatment; and laziness is quite abnormal. It may be cured by various methods. Where disease or overwork is not directly responsible, a suitable and sufficient incentive will cause people to work vigorously.

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Society in general and the working class in particular is afflicted with a most disastrous breed of parasites, a gigantic species of hookworm, called capitalists, which sap the life energies of the people until it is a wonder they have courage to work at all. Socialism will remove these injurious parasites and furnish such high incentives to labor that all will be proud and eager to do their share.

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The Taft campaign seems to be suffering from hookworm beyond the power of money to cure.

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RETARDED CHILDREN

Dr. Caroline Hedger gave the Hygienic Congress much food for sober thought in an address on "Retarded Children." Taking the children of the stockyards district in Chicago for investigation, she found that of 800 examined, 400, or 50 per cent were below normal. And the startling fact demonstrated by her investigation is that where the family income falls below $900.00 per year the deficient children exceed the normal and where the family income rises above $900.00 per year the normal children are decidedly in the majority. Thus proving the Socialist contention that the banishment of poverty among the workers (which means banishment of parasitism among the present shirkers) will enable society to cure its ills, cease producing inefficients, and climb rapidly up the steps of life to general health, intelligence, joy and glory.

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PRIZE STORY CONTEST

Larger Prizes and More of Them Offered This Time

Another prize contest for stories to be printed in the Christian Socialist will close December 20th. More prizes and larger prizes will be given this time than in any former contest.

The First Prize will be $25.00; Second Prize, $20.00; Third Prize, $15.00; Fourth Prize, $10.00; Fifth Prize, $5.00. All whose stories are accepted will receive one annual subscription to the Christian Socialist, besides honorable mention in the paper.

Carefully note the conditions of the contest and get to work at once.

Conditions of Contest

This contest is open to both men and women of all ages. The conditions are as follows:

1. The story must be clearly adapted to the Christian Socialist.

2. It must be not less than 500 nor more than 2,500 words long.

3. It must be written in English on good white paper, on one side of the paper only, with a typewriter, or in plain, large handwriting with ink, leaving ample space between the lines.

4. The novelty and striking interest of the plot, the orthographical, grammatical and rhetorical perfection of the language, the sentiment, and the dramatic skill with which the story is set forth will be the four main points upon which the judgment will be rendered.

Avoid imitating the style of any of our former stories. We want original plots and style of expression.

5. All manuscripts for this contest must be at the Christian Socialist office not later than December 20. The sooner the better after you have worked your story over the best you can. Work it over and over and rewrite it several times before you call it "done," and read it to your friends for criticism before you send it in, if you are an amateur writer.

6. The Chicago members of the Board of Directors of the Christian Socialist, who constitute the regular Editorial Committee, will be the judges of these stories. And their labor of reading and discussing these manuscripts will be sufficient to entitle them to claim for use in the paper also any story which may not be deemed one of the five very best, but which is worthy of publication. The manuscripts not considered suitable for publication in this paper will be returned to their owners.

PROPAGANDA SPECIAL

The issue of Nov. 1 will be too late to be of service as a propaganda special; therefore, we will substitute this number in its place for those who are readers of the Monthly edition only.

And it will be clear to those who fairly consider the contents of this October 15th issue that it is a strong and effective piece of campaign literature worthy to be used largely for distribution as a propaganda special.

Only a short time remains until election. Be diligent and generous. Use as large a bundle for free distribution as you possibly can—**AND HURRY.**

COMRADE, CONSIDER

"If we do say it ourself, which shouldn't orter," as the cook said when praising her most excellent bread, the Christian Socialist has put forth some notable propaganda numbers since the campaign begun. It is but fair to say that the July 4th issue, not even counting the notable and startling five-page article by the editor on **"THE REIGN OF THE WORKING CLASS;"** the Business Special, not even considering Comrade Moyer's superb and comprehensive five-page article on **"SOCIALISM AND BUSINESS;"** the Sawyer Special, not even including the most instructive and stimulating five-page article by Roland D. Sawyer on **"THE SOCIAL SCIENCE OF JESUS;"** and the **"CAMPAIGN SPECIAL"** of October 1st, are among the four most effective and helpful propaganda numbers put out by any papers during this campaign. And with these great articles which especially distinguish each of these great specials **WHERE CAN YOU FIND THE EQUAL OF THESE FOUR NUMBERS** for purposes of propaganda? In place of a few score thousand each, these great specials should be circulated by the million. And now this interesting number completes our task for the campaign.

You may yet obtain these specials in bundles at one cent per copy; 500 copies for $4.50, or 1,000 copies for $8.00. And it is a fact that in lots of one thousand this price for the 16-page paper does not quite pay for paper, printing and postage. **But we desire to help you help the campaign,** and hope that we will get some returns also in new subs.

Push the battle hard now till the very day of election. Distribute all of these great specials that you can.

MAIL A FEW

As a final campaign blow, we will mail all five of the campaign specials to one address, in one bundle, for only 5c. **THIS IS THE BEST YET FOR THE PRICE.** Catch up this offer quick. The campaign is almost gone. **Send these mighty bombs of social dynamite to all whom you can afford to supply.**

FIVE GREAT CAMPAIGN SPECIALS TO ONE ADDRESS IN ONE BUNDLE FOR ONLY 5c. SEND THEM AT ONCE.

Our Business Corner

By Harvey P. Moyer

The call to "work without ceasing" was never clearer than just now.

To some of our Christian Socialist forces this may mean distributing literature in various ways,—at your locals, churches, reading-rooms, depots, factories, etc. For this work our bundles of Specials cannot be excelled.

To others, it may mean securing a list of subscribers, and the success of some of our workers proves that large lists can often be secured without great effort.

The call means to all of us an ever-present readiness to help spread the truths of Socialism in the most effective and convincing way.

That our forces should be multiplied this year is most evident and with concerted action this will be done.

Where we have one reader now we should have two next month. Not a hard proposition, is it?

You know just how it can be done.

Not all will be able to work in the same way, but all can and should help in some way.

With orders for subscriptions, books or bundles, you can help the Christian Socialist extend its work and can spread the principles of Socialism from a Christian viewpoint.

A number of large club lists expire this month. Renewal notices have been mailed, but we must depend upon our loyal workers for the personal work that accomplishes so much. Follow up your work of the past, Comrades, that the harvest may the sooner begin.

BEGIN TODAY.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

One thousand orders this week for one or more of these great special dollar bargains will do the cause of Socialism untold good and help us mightily to push the Christian Socialist and Christian Socialist literature.

Ten five-month subs for the monthly special propaganda numbers, $1.00.

Two full yearly subs to the regular semi-monthly edition, $1.00.

Three dozen copies of Socialist Campaign Songs, $1.00.

Fifty copies of Moyer's A B C of Socialism, $1.00

Fifty copies of Weeks' Socialism of Jesus, $1.00.

Fifty copies of Brown's Religion of Labor, $1.00.

Twenty-five copies of Thompson's Christian Elements in the Socialist Movement, $1.00.

The Golden Rule Republic, 25c each, six copies..... .....$1.00
They Must, or God in the Social Democracy, 60c each, two copies $1.00

One hundred copies of any special edition of the C. S., $1.00.

They Must, or God in the Social Democracy (60c), Golden Rule Republic (25c). Moyer's Songs of Socialism, 128 pages with music (20c), Thompson's Christian Elements in the Socialist Movement (10c) and 10 copies of any special edition (total $1.25), all for $1.00.

All the above offers represent values away above the price asked. Help yourself, help your friends and help the Christian Socialist by accepting one or more of these offers THIS WEEK.

BECOME A STOCKHOLDER

Every reader of the Christian Socialist who possibly can afford it should become a shareholder in the Co-Operative Printing Company which publishes the paper. This would enable you to be present at the annual meeting, either in person or by proxy, to vote on all questions coming up therein, including the election of the Board of Directors.

No dividends in money are promised, though in the distant future there may be some; but every stockholder is permitted to purchase any books produced by the Co-Operative Printing Company at 50 per cent discount. This amounts to a large percentage of dividend from year to year.

And for the present, to offer a special inducement for you to help push the paper and publish more books, you may have the following bargain in stock and subscriptions to the paper. You may either sell these sub cards at 60 cents each or give them to parties in whom you are interested. **Order now.** It will help much.

Ten annual subscriptions to the Christian Socialist at 60c.....	$ 6.00
One share of stock in the Co-operative Printing Company.....	10.00
Total	$16.00
All for	$12.00

International Sunday School Lesson

Notes by George McA. Miller, Ph. D., President Ruskin College, Ruskin, Florida

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 27
MARK 7:31-8:10

THE LIFE OF LOVE

I. Opening Ears
- 1. Physical—by acts intended to stimulate the co-operation of the sufferer. Vs. 31-34.
- 2. Intellectual—and possibly spiritual—by the results of physical helpfulness. Vs. 36-37.

II. Appeasing Appetites.
- 1. Because of human compassion for physical want. Vs. 1-3.
- 2. By making the supply at hand the basis of operations. Vs. 4-7.
- 3. By supplying all present want and leaving a surplus. Vs. 8-9.

Division I

1. We here have the lesson of co-operation of the sufferer with the helper as necessary to relief; and also the wisdom of the helper in using such methods as will secure such co-operation. This lesson applies whether the attempt at relief be psychological or sociological.

2. It was the work of physical relief from physical disability of the man that opened the intellectual—and possibly the spiritual—ears, as well as the eyes, of the multitude, so that they rendered the verdict, "He hath done all things well."

The lesson for us here is that the foundation for the intellectual and spiritual betterment of humanity must be laid in its physical betterment, as its inevitable and necessary basis; and that to do otherwise is to begin the construction of the pyramid at the top.

Possibly this may explain the acknowledged failure of much that goes by the name of intellectual and spiritual effort for human betterment.

Division II

1. The key word which explains the motive of Jesus in his mission among men is found in this lesson. It is "compassion." It means "feeling with"—fellowship.

Most efforts for human betterment by the more fortunate on behalf of the less fortunate lack this element. They are too often of a patronizing character, as reaching down, and might be designated as "super-passion"—feeling from above. This is the perpendicular method. So much strength is lost in reaching down that there is none left to lift up; and, consequently, there is no lifting that reaches a higher plane.